McGill Daily

Vol. 4. No. 23. Montreal, Wednesday, October 28, 1914. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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Futurities

TO-DAY.

Y. M. C. A. financial campaign.

1 o'clock—Meeting of R. V. C. Partial Society.

5.15 o'clock.—Gym. class.

8 o'clock.—Batttalion drill on campus.

TO-MORROW.

Y. M. C. A. financial campaign.

5.15 o'clock.—Basketball at Y.M.C.A.

5.30 o'clock.—Swimming at Y.M.C.A.

8.30 o'clock.—Union House Committee meeting in Union.

FRIDAY.

5.15 o'clock.—Basketball at Y.M.C.A.

Y.W.C.A.

The first regular meeting of the McGill Y.W.C.A. will be held in the Common Room of the Royal Victoria College at 3 p.m. on Wednesday. An interesting programme is being prepared by our delegates to the Muskoka Conference, which took place in the summer from June 22nd to July 4th. Sophomores, juniors and seniors, know how splendid this first meeting of the year always is, and require only a reminder of the time and the place, but Freshies must come to see for themselves.

A cordial invitation is extended to all. Come and see what the Y.W.C.A. stands for, and hear what our delegates have to say. It does not matter whether you are an active member or not; come anyway!

BASKETBALL.

To-day (Wednesday) at 2.30 p.m. in the R.V.C. gym. Miss Cartwright will explain the rules of basketball. This explanation will be followed by a short practice. For those who cannot come to-day there will be a second class on Friday from 2.30 to 3.00. To those who have played before these explanations are exceedingly helpful; to those who are beginning the game they are absolutely essential.

BASKETBALL.

With the advent of cold weather, basketball is superseding tennis at the R. V. C. All those wishing to play should hand in their names immediately to their year manager.

The managers are as follows:—
Senior Manager—Miss Marjorie Bennetts.
Junior Manager—Miss Margaret Cameron.
Soph. Manager—Miss Marjorie Spier.
Freshie Manager—Miss Ruth Goodwin

R.V.C. '16 MEETS.

A meeting of the class of 1916 was held yesterday at the R. V. C. The president, Miss McCall, called for nominations for debaters; Miss Corner, and Miss McCall were elected. The matter of class fees was brought up, and a sum decided upon. The meeting then adjourned.

"Y" FINANCIAL CAMPAIGN SHOWS GOOD PROGRESS

Students Give Good Support but Much Effort Still Needed to Reach Grand Total

$1,400 NEEDED BY THURSDAY

This May Be Either Given in Cash or Pledged

Strathcona Hall was a scene of activity from five to six yesterday afternoon. On all hands could be seen canvassers who are engaged in the campaign to raise $1,400 by Thursday evening for the current expenses of the McGill Y.M.C.A. Some were handing in money and pledge cards, while others were going over the lists again, picking out men who had not yet been approached.

When spoken to with regard to the reception accorded them by the students, most of the canvassers were optimistic in their replies. Very few students, on the whole, have turned a deaf ear to the arguments put forward in favour of the campaign and many of them have been quite liberal in their support.

Successful as the campaign has been thus far, great efforts must still be put forth to bring about a favourable issue. The needs of the Y. M. this year are being reduced to a minimum as far as such a policy is consistent with the fulfilment of the aims of the association, but the $1,400 is necessary to cover expenses. The Hall stands ready to be of service to every man and society at college; in return the men of McGill ought to be ready with their practical support.

HOCKEY CLUB MAKE PLANS FOR SEASON

Executive of McGill Hockey and Skating Club Held Successful Meeting in Union Last Night

A meeting of the executive of the McGill hockey and skating club was held last night to discuss plans for the ensuing year and to re-elect officers to fill the places of those who have retired during the past year.

President Montgomery took the chair and after a few words relating to the present sound condition of the club and bright prospects for the future, announced the resignation of John Wickson as secretary on account of his college duties. Mr. Kendall was elected to fill his place while Mr. Mann was appointed vice-president, and the managership of the team given to W. Stuart. It was decided that a man should be elected from each faculty as a representative on the hockey club. The idea of choosing members from the various faculties is certainly a good plan and we hope it will employ every branch of activity. As to the ice this year, word has been received that the Arena will be open within two weeks, thus enabling the players to be more fit for the opening games than in former years. It was proposed that instead of playing the matches on Friday night this be changed to Saturday afternoon to ensure a larger attendance at the games. Apropos of the annual trip for the senior team letters were read by Montgomery, from Dartmouth and Yale, the former offering a game in Boston or Hanover, with a return to Montreal; the later one, in New Haven. Harvard also wished to arrange a game for Friday, Feb. 5, in St. Nicholas rink. The dates for the trip were not definitely decided, Dec. 20-26 were considered the most suitable. It is also interesting to learn that the Western College of Hamilton wish to join the Senior Intercollegiate hockey league, but on account of the long trip, the committee are not at all favorable to the scheme. However, this anxiety on the part of the Westerners to join the league may be taken as a good omen of the regard the league have won in the eyes of the other universities.

In summing up the meeting, President Montgomery said that so far as could be seen, McGill's prospects were never better and if every man in the college capable of handling a stick turned out, the future could be looked on with a great deal of security.

Those present were Mr. Laurie Roberts, hon. president; Montgomery, president; Mann, vice-president; Kendall, secretary; De Muth, Stuart, manager; Parsons.

The announcement regarding the selection of a trainer will be made later.

OVERSEAS SERVICE.

All students having intentions of joining the second contingent for over seas service should confer with Principal Peterson in his office on Thursday at 12 o'clock. Principal Peterson is taking a keen interest in the welfare of the McGill soldiers and has kindly offered to intercede for them at the Military Department in Ottawa on Saturday. He is hoping to be able to form a special group from McGill and secure special service for them.

Everyone interested should certainly avail himself of this opportunity and do so promptly at 12 o'clock on Thursday next.

PROF. TRAQUAIR GIVES ADDRESS TO ARCHITECTS

On "Mediaeval Castles" and Their Relation to Modern Forts and Dwellings

EVOLUTION OF OLD DEFENCES

Into the Magnificent Castles of Modern Europe

Last night the Architectural Association held its second meeting this session. After the regular business of the Architects' had been transacted and new members had been admitted into the Association, the principal event of the evening took place. This was an exceedingly interesting address on "Mediaeval Castles," by Professor Ramsay Traquair, of the Department of Architecture. The lecturer gave an introduction of the means by which the original castles had been gradually evolved from the primitive, hill-crest, earth fortifications, first erected in self defense by the early European. A detailed and amusing account was given of the primitive method of repelling the enemy with spears and finally flattening them out with stones either rolled or dropped upon them from a great distance, and how at later times boiling lead was used to welcome unbidden guests.

An interesting fact disclosed by Professor Traquair was that the moat was not originally full of water, but it was a ditch dug in which to trap the enemy, and not for protecting the castle itself. After giving the derivation of the original castle, the construction was dealt with, in a very detailed way, while the defense of such an edifice was also described. The gradual evolution of this primitive defense into that employed in modern warfare was discussed by Professor Traquair.

The lecturer then turned his attention to the methods of attack employed in ancient and comparatively modern times, showing in what way each different means of attack was counteracted by the defenders. Gradually it was seen how the mediaeval castle of France slowly changed into the private dwelling, but did not lose the fundamental style upon which it had been constructed. While, on the other hand, the barn was the original of the country seats of England. However, the Scotch dwelling of large proportions can be seen to have been derived from a castle as all the principle parts of the later are still in evidence, and at the present day are being revived with much vigor.

The influence of gun powder was easily traced in the architecture of a castle, by Professor Traquair, with the help of many very interesting slides, most of them personally taken snapshots. The method of defense changed with this coming of this epoch-making discovery, from defending the base of the castle wall, against mining, to keeping a region surrounding the castle clear of all enemy by the longer range of fire of the cannons. Before this, the towers and walls of the castle were so constructed so as to command every part of the base of the castle, and to leave no "dead" areas next to the castle walls. With the advent of the cannon, however, no more attention was paid to this factor of construction, and where before the defenders had tried to make their walls high, labouring under the impression that the higher, the better they were, and less likely to fall under attack, the defenders now reduced their walls in height. From this era of gun powder, it may be seen that forts have gradually diminished in size, and height, until to-day the modern fort is almost totally underground with only a small mound of concrete above, and when in action the guns rise automatically out, to retire inside the fort and under the earth. Professor Traquair, however, pointed out that by this war forts have been proved a thing of the past, and will disappear into the earth as they arose hundreds of years ago, when man conceived his first idea of an artificial defense; and the only relic of this once predominating influence on architecture will be, in future years, the castle-like construction, in the modern dwellings of Scotland and the Continent.

COLLEGE STORE.

Vermont has started a new college store, which is to be run by the students. It adjoints the library, and the same force which runs the store will also be in charge of the library. All articles sold in the store will cost a very moderate price, enough to cover the cost and express. This plan is expected to lower considerably the price of books and other necessaries, while at the same time it will furnish a method of earning money to needy students.

LOST.

Waterman Safety Fountain Pen on Monday, October 26th. Finder please return to Hall Porter, R. V. C.

R.V.C. '17 CLASS MEETING.

A short meeting of R. V. C. '17 was held at one o'clock on Tuesday. The only important business before the meeting was the election of a basketball manager for the year. Miss Marjorie Spier was elected.

SCI. FRESHMEN TO GIVE SOPHS SMOKER THURS.

Musical Programme Being Arranged to Entertain Second Year

DEAN ADAMS AND OTHERS TO SPEAK

All Science Sophs Are Cordially Invited to Attend

Next Thursday night the Science Freshies will entertain the Science Sophomores at a smoker which will be held in the Union.

For the last two years this method has been tried out to give the fellows a chance of becoming acquainted with each other. This is the fourth smoker of its kind and it is evidently becoming a social fixture of the college.

It is mostly due to Dr. Barnes' efforts that these smokers take place and seeing that it is his last year at the university, the Freshmen are trying to make it an overwhelming success.

At the smoker there will be some instrumental and vocal music. Dean Adams and other professors will speak or entertain in some way.

It is at such affairs as these that the college spirit which has done so much for McGill and other universities is instilled into the Freshmen. The smoker will start at about eight o'clock and all second year Science men are invited to attend.

McGILL LOSES TO M. A. A. A. IN POLO GAMES

Red and White Players Defeated in Two Hard Fought Games in Their Opponents' Tank

The McGill Senior and Intermediate Water Polo teams played the representatives of the M.A.A.A. at the latter's tank last evening, despite the rather one-sided scores which resulted, the play was fairly even, and for most of the time the final result was in doubt. Several players of former fame figured on the Senior's line-up, and these gave a very creditable account of themselves. With circumstances a little more auspicious, and a little more consistent preparatory work on the part of our men, McGill's chances for the repetition of successes of old should be very materially enhanced.

Our expectations in the case of the seconds were a little bit shattered, to say the least. Perhaps, though, we had been over sanguine in our hopes concerning their ability; and had also tended to underestimate the now very apparent strength of their opponents. They all showed considerable individual merit; and with a little strengthening in the matter of team work should be able to secure better results.

The games were under the able supervision of two well-known officials: Geo. Moore acting as referee, and Billy Gathercole as judge of play.

The line-up follows:
Senior team—
McGill—Goal, J. Roseburg; M.A.A.A.—A. Egerton.
McGill—Backs, Smith and Patterson; M.A.A.A. — G. Ritchie and E. A. Mann.
McGill—Centre, G. Hodgson; M.A.A.A.—R. Logan.
McGill—Forwards, Lester and Pengelly; M.A.A.A. — Caldwell and J. L. Kains.

Hodgson secured the first goal for McGill. The score at half time was 2 to 1 for M.A.A.A.; the final score 5 to 1 for the same.

The Intermediates lined-up thus:—
McGill—Goal, R. Darken; M.A.A.A.—S. Hughes.
McGill—Backs, J. Wilson and W. R. Rutherford; M.A.A.A.—Burke and P. Earle.
McGill—Centre, Sutherland; M.A.A.A.—A. Silver.
McGill — Forwards, S. H. O'Brien and Padden; M.A.A.A.—Miller and Merrill.
Final score—12 to 0 for M.A.A.A.

CLIPPINGS

The vintage of each year is given a special name by the inhabitants of the Swiss Canton of the Vaud. That of 1870, which was a bad year, was known as "Bismarck." This year's vintage promises to be an exceptionally good wine, and the growers propose christening it "Joffre 1914."

A British officer returned to Paris from the front says that when the German officers are killed the men continue to fight if they are Prussians but frequently surrender if they are from South Germany, Saxony, or Bavaria.

London, Oct. 27.—H. O. Williams, a graduate of Kingston College has been given a commission with the Bedfordshire Regiment.

A German spy was arrested near the Government wireless station at Port Burwell, on Lake Erie, with many photographs and plans of the harbour and district in his possession. While being taken to goal at Woodstock he escaped from his guards by jumping from the train while it was going at full speed.

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IMITATION SINCEREST FORM OF FLATTERY

Songs of Old McGill Known and Sung Throughout American Continent

It is said that great minds think alike. Also coincidences sometimes occur. But three years have passed since a great mind here at McGill composed a song to the tune of "Every-Body's Doing It." Now another great mind way down in Mississippi writes the following:—

Tune—Everybody's Doing It.

Honey, Honey, Don't you hear?
Hear those fellows give the cheer.
That's the rooters' band,
Up there in the stand.
Hear them yell for Mississippi—Rah Hon. Hon. Hon, Hon. Ain't it fine,
See Ole Miss gains all the time,
Evans, Bender and Smythe,
A football trinity,
Moves that ball along.
Everybody's doin' it, doin' it, doin' it,
E-E-Everybody gains a bit, gains a bit, gains a bit,
Just watch that couple over there,
Whistle blows, then through the line they tear.
Poor old Varsity are in despair,
Hear 'em swear, hear 'em swear, hear 'em swear—WOW,
Everybody's doin' it, doin' it,
E-E-Everybody gains a bit, gains a bit, gains a bit,
See that that line there bustin' apart,
Just as soon as ever we start
How that sight does touch my heart,
E-E-Everybody gains a bit now.

Still it may be a coincidence another writes:

TUNE—"OH, YOU BEAUTIFUL DOLL."

Oh! you beautiful team,
You great big beautiful team,
We will tell the world about you,
What would college be without you?

Oh! you beautiful team,
You great big beautiful team,
If you ever lose why then our hearts would ache
For all our goods and chattels are at stake,
Oh! Oh! Oh! Oh you wonderful team.

Honey, Honey, don't you hear,
Hear those fellows give the cheer,
That's the Rooters' band,
Up there in the stand,
Hear them.

It shows how ideas travel in a short time, and adds to the fame of our ragtime muses here.

THE EVICTION.

"He had heard and read a lot about Ireland, but had never been in the country before. As he passed through an almost uninhabited district he came upon a cottage. He drew near, and, to his horror, beheld a poor old woman seated on a stone outside the hut, with all her humble belongings gathered around her. An eviction! Then what he had read was true, after all. He looked at the resigned face of the old dame, seated with her household goods around her, alone in that desolate land. He must do something. Walking up to her he tenderly placed a five-pound note in her thin hand. He noted with some pleasure the look of amazement that grew in her eyes as she realized this generosity. "Tell me, what is the trouble, mother?" he asked gently.

"Thank ye, koindly, sir! It's me old man inside whitewashin' the place from top to bottom!"—Argonaut.

"I want you to meet a friend of mine—a remarkably clever girl, taught herself to swim in one lesson."

"If she is so ugly she had to teach herself to swim, I don't want to meet her."—Houston Post.

McGill Daily

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Y. M. C. A.

Many of us do not take an active part in the affairs of the McGill Y.M.C.A. There are men, too few, we must admit, who give a great deal of their time and energy to this organization, whose aims and ideals stand for all that is best in a university.

To the majority who do not give actual labour, it seems as though they should at least render financial aid to those who have the Y.M.C.A. at heart, and who are bent on extending its influence throughout the entire college. There are some, who think that they do not owe the Y.M.C.A. a cent, to these we would point out that this institution is not in business, but its aims are "to do good for others." It must be remembered that the activities of the McGill Y.M.C.A. extend outside college circles and that some very praiseworthy parts of its work do not fall under the eye of the average undergraduate. For instance, it distributes two breakfasts per week to the needy people, therefore, we who receive seven should not be stingy. Let us all, therefore, donate with a free heart, so that the Y.M.C.A. may be able to continue this good work and have a prosperous year in these troubled times.

STUDENTS AWAKE!

The McGill Literary and Debating Society was one of the earliest societies in the history of the University, and no one will deny its first rate importance at the present time. Yet this Society receives very little support from the average students, whereas in other Canadian universities the Lit. stands as the first of all college societies. The art of public speaking, to the furtherance of which this Society aims, is an accomplishment which can scarcely be overestimated in the life of any man. May every student, and especially the underclassmen, awake to their opportunities and join heartily with the executive in making the Society a record success this year.

Constitution of Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union

It should be noted by managers and would-be managers of athletic clubs

(Continued.)

The poles shall have no assisting devices, except that they may be wound or wrapped with any substance for the purpose of affording a firmer grasp, and may have one spike at the lower end. No competitor shall, during his vault, raise the hand which was uppermost when he left the ground to a higher point on the pole, nor shall he raise the hand which was uppermost when he left the ground to any point on the pole above the other hand.

Poles shall be furnished by the club giving the games, but contestants may use their private poles if they so desire, and no contestant shall be allowed to use any of these private poles except by the consent of their owners. The poles shall be unlimited as to size and weight.

Any competitor shall be allowed to dig a hole not more than one foot in diameter, at the take-off in which to plant his pole.

In case of a tie the officials shall raise or lower the bar at their discretion, and those competitors who have tied shall be allowed one trial at each height.

The rule governing the "Running Broad Jump" shall also govern the "Pole Vault" for distance, except when the man leaves the ground in an attempt, it shall be counted a trial.

RULE XIX.

THE SHOT.

The shot shall be a solid sphere, made of metal, and weighing at least sixteen pounds.

The shot shall be "put" with one hand, and in making the attempt it shall be above and not behind the shoulder.

The competitor shall stand in a circle seven feet in diameter, and it shall be divided into two halves by a line drawn through the centre. In the middle of the circumference of the front half shall be placed a stop-board four feet long, four inches high, and firmly fastened to the ground. In making his put, the feet of the competitor may rest against, but not on top of this board.

A fair put shall be one in which no part of the person of the competitor touches the top of the stop-board, the circle, or the ground outside the circle, and the competitor leaves the circle by its rear half, which shall be the half directly opposite the stop-board. A put shall be foul if any part of the person of the competitor touch the ground outside the front half of the circle before the put is measured.

The measurement of each put shall be from the nearest mark made by the fall of the shot to the circumference of the circle on a line from the mark made by the shot to the centre of the circle.

Foul puts and letting go the shot in making an attempt shall be counted as a fair put without result.

The order of events and number of trials shall be the same as for the "Running Broad Jump." Prizes shall be furnished by the Games Committee. Any contestant may use his private shot, if correct in weight and length; in which case the other contestants must also be allowed to use it if they wish.

RULE XX.

THE HAMMER.

The hammer may be of any size, shape and material, provided that the length of the complete implement shall not be more than four feet and its weight not less than sixteen pounds.

The competitor may assume any position he chooses, and use either one or both hands.

All throws shall be made from a circle seven feet in diameter.

A fair throw shall be one when no part of the person of the competitor shall touch outside the circle in making the attempt.

A throw shall be counted foul if the competitor steps over the front half of the circle before his throw is measured.

Foul throws and letting go of the hammer in an attempt shall count as trial throws.

The measurement of each throw shall be from the nearest mark by the fall of the head of the hammer to the inside circumference of the circle, on a line from the mark to the centre of the circle.

The number of trials and methods of decision shall be the same as in the "Running Broad Jump."

Hammers shall be furnished by the Games Committee. Any contestant may use his private hammer, if correct in weight and length; in which case the other contestants must also be allowed to use it if they wish.

RULE XXI.

THROWING THE DISCUS.

The discus shall be of smooth, hardwood body without finger-holes, weighted in the centre with lead discs and capped with polished brass discs, with steel ring on the outside. The weight of the discus shall be four and one-half (4½) pounds; outside diameter, eight (8) inches; thickness in centre, two (2) inches.

All throws shall be made from a seven (7) foot circle, with four-foot stop-board, similar in all respects to the circle for putting the shot.

From the centre of this circle a straight line shall be drawn in the direction in which the competitors are to throw. At an angle of forty-five degrees on either side of this line shall be drawn side lines. To constitute a valid throw the discus must first strike the ground in the space between side lines.

In making his throws a competitor may assume any position he chooses. Foul throws and letting go the discus in attempts shall count as trials without result. A fair throw shall be one in which no part of the person of the competitor touches the ground outside the front half of the circle and the competitor leaves the circle by its rear half. A throw shall be foul if any part of the person touches the ground outside the front half of the circle before the throw is measured.

In making his throw the competitor may assume any position he pleases, and the rules governing a "fair throw" shall be the same as for the hammer.

A discus shall be furnished by the Games Committee. Any competitor may use his private discus if it conforms to the rule, in which case other contestants shall be allowed to use it if they wish.

The measurements of each throw shall be made from the nearest mark made by the fall of the discus to the inside circumference of the circle on a line from the mark made by the discus to the centre of the circle.

SAM HIGGINBOTTOM, PIONEER IN AGRICULTURE IS TO SPEAK AT STRATHCONA HALL ON SUNDAY AT THE SECOND MEETING HELD THIS SESSION

As Professor of Agriculture at Ewing Christian College, Allahabad, he has Done Much to Improve Conditions Throughout India — He has Charge of Leper Asylum Near Allahabad as Well

The meeting at Strathcona Hall next Sunday afternoon is to be addressed by Mr. Sam Higginbottom, a pioneer in modern agricultural methods for British India. Mr. Higginbottom is Professor of Agriculture in Ewing Christian College, at Allahabad, and has done much toward the improvement of agricultural conditions throughout the whole of northern India. He also has charge of a most remarkable leper asylum near Allahabad, where he has been able to bring happiness into the lives of many thousands who otherwise could have had no prospect but a lingering and painful death.

The following extracts from a letter written from India about a year ago to a friend at McGill will give some idea of the work Mr. Higginbottom is carrying on:

"The work of our farm was going very well. We were looking forward to a bumper harvest, when the rains stopped three weeks early, and we have had unusually hot weather since, with little moisture in the air. The result is that none of our crops have set grain. They have just burned up and we have only the straw. This, of course, we have put into the silos, but our loss is in the neighborhood of two thousand dollars. This is a hard blow just now, as we were looking forward to a reimbursement for all our labor of cultivation and seed from the produce of this harvest. Over a very wide area, which includes Delhi, Gwalior, Jhansi, Allahabad and Cawnpore, this year there will be scarcity and suffering. Government is remitting taxation, and is already getting all its famine relief machinery ready. Where there is no irrigation there is not moisture enough to sow the wheat, barley, oats, pulses which form the main crop of the Indian farmer, and so until next rains there is likelihood of famine. I have offered to keep, and feed, for their work, up to twenty oxen for cultivators round here, until they need them for plowing, for with no fodder these oxen would eventually be sold for their hides, and when the rains do come the poor cultivator has no oxen to pull his plow and no money to buy more. So this is a form of help the Indian farmer can understand.

I find that teaching agriculture in India calls for all one's best. During September I was invited by five ruling chiefs to visit their states and advise them. These states, Dhar, Dewas, Jaora, Rutlam Indore, are all in the chief opium growing district of India, and since opium has been stopped there is great reduction in revenue. It was therefore with a feeling of great responsibility that I went to these people. In each case I was most cordially received, and I believe that good was done. Into each of these states I could send some of our Christian boys if they were trained. So far none of our boys are ready. But what an opportunity for Christ it is to lead these states into seeing that the loss from opium can be more than offset by growing what is beneficial to men.

I got back from this trip and was at home about a week when I went off to Lucknow to give evangelistic addresses to the students of the Isabella Thoburn College and the Reid Christian College, the fine institutions of the Methodist Episcopal Church for training Christian leaders. I am not sure whether I did the students much good or no, but I know they inspired me. Their response was genuine. In the Isabella Thoburn School and College are over two hundred and fifty girls. Most of them Christian, a few Hindu and Mahomedan. What a marvellous opportunity God has given to the Christian women of the world to win their sisters from behind the purdah of India. I know of no work more urgent than the winning of India's women today. To-morrow the non-Christians may be ready to do the job. To-day it is in the hands of the Christian women of the world. God grant they may do it to-day.

Our reinforcements from America are just arriving, and how few they are for the great tasks that lie before us. Thousands upon thousands of low caste people clamoring for admission to Christianity, and we have to hold them off. God said I will open the windows of heaven and send such a blessing that there shall not be room enough to contain it, and it is literally true in India to-day. What the church has been praying for is here upon us and we are swamped by the Godward tide of humanity. Again in this case to-morrow the door may be closed. Hinduism is reviving, is trying to hold these people to itself, is unwilling to see them come into the Christian fold, and to-morrow it may succeed. To-day is the Christian opportunity I have looked over the world and tried to keep myself posted, and I knew of no more urgent call than the call of the three hundred and twelve non-Christian millions of India. Send not one less man or woman to China, to Korea, to Africa, or to South America, but please do send more to India. I know in America so many say India is Great Britain's job. I have looked carefully through the American revised version, and I cannot find that Christ said go ye into all the world except the British Empire."

Mr. Higginbottom is not the old-fashioned type of missionary who goes around in a green silk hat with a Bible under his arm preaching to the poor naked heathen. Those who have been to Northfield remember him as one of the jolliest of companions, who can find more "real fun," as he puts it, in his work than the average man can have at a circus.

LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY

At a meeting of the executive of the Literary and Debating Society, held last evening several matters of especial importance were discussed.

The McGill representative of the I.U.D.L. is president of the interfraternity league this year; and consequently it devolved upon Mr. H. C. Beatty to call a meeting here in McGill and arrange the dates and subjects of this year's debate.

The resignation of Mr. C. A. P. Murrison as secretary of the Society was accepted and Mr. Philip Fisher was elected to the vacancy. Mr. Murrison is at the front and will be greatly missed in more than one official capacity this year. Further notices of the society's programme will be published in the near future.

OPENED RIFLE RANGE.

In addition to encouraging the enlistment of their employees by paying full wages to married men and half wages to single men who joined the colors, the firm of John Dewar & Sons, Ltd., have established a miniature rifle range in a shed at Dewar's Wharf, Waterloo Bridge, London. A rifle club was first organized.

The range was opened by Sir Thomas Dewar, who fired the first shot, finding the bull's eye. At the ceremony, which took place recently, Sir Thomas, in proposing the success of the Dewar Rifle Club, delivered a patriotic address, speaking of the way in which members of his firm, both in Scotland and England, were enlisting in the territorial and regular forces.

The rifle club was formed by Mr. F. G. Whitfield, director of the firm, and Mr. E. Whitney.

RULE XXII.

RELAY RACES.

1. A line shall be drawn twenty feet in front of each starting line. Between these two lines each runner must touch the succeeding runner. Failure to do this shall disqualify the team in that event. There shall be judges of relay racing whose duties it shall be to see that all touches are properly made.

2. The same rules with reference to fouling, coaching or impeding a runner in any manner apply in relay racing as to other running events.

3. No member of a relay team, in order to relieve his team mate, can run back of the line. No man can run two relays in any one team.

4. Only those are allowed to run in the final of a relay race who have competed in the trial heats.

5. The positions of the team must be drawn for.

6. In all relay races an announcement must be made as to what distance each man is to run in his relay. Any man failing to run the distance required shall cause his team to be disqualified. And the failing of any one man to run his full relay shall cause the team to be disqualified.

ARTICLES OF ALLIANCE between the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada and The Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union.

As adopted at the Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of the C.I.A.U. March 31st, 1911.

1. At all meeting of the A.A.U. of C. the C.I.A.U. shall be entitled to representation by not more than four delegates or duly elected alternates of such delegates.

2. From among these delegates one shall be chosen to be a member of the Board of Governors of the A.A.U. of C., who shall have voice, vote and privilege equal to the other members of the said Board in matters coming before it.

3. Members of the A.A.U. of C. Clubs entering intercollegiate games shall be governed by the rules of the C.I.A.U., and members of the C.I.A.U. Colleges entering the A.A.U. of C. games shall be governed by the rules of the A.A.U. of C.

4. Each party to this alliance shall have supervision and control of the amateur standing of individuals under its jurisdiction, and all penalties of suspension and disqualification upon individuals shall be respected by the other party.

5. No student eligible to compete in any intercollegiate contest shall represent a non-college club or organization during the college term unless liberated by the member of the C.I.A.U. concerned, but this shall not be interpreted to prevent a student from representing a non-college club during the long vacation.

6. The C.I.A.U. shall have the right to register students under its jurisdiction and the power of discipline; in cases where the amateur definition (A. or B.) is violated in non-college competitions the reinstatement of such shall be acted upon by the Registration Committee of the A.A.U. of C.

7. Registered athletes of the C.I.A.U. shall have the same privileges as those registered with the A.A.U. of C., as regards entering into competition with other allied bodies of the A.A.U. of C., without additional registration.

8. These articles of alliance may be terminated by either party, upon thirty days' written notice to the other.

McGill Track Club Statement of Receipts and Disbursements For Year Ending June 30th, 1914

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1914.

RECEIPTS.

Gate receipts—Inter-year Sports	$142.25
Profit upon sale of Confectionary—Inter-year Sports	1.90
Sale of programmes—Inter-year Sports	8.20
Sale of programmes—Freshmen-Sophomore Sports	6.30
Locker Rent	8.50
Deficit—Excess Disbursements	190.98
	$358.15

DISBURSEMENTS.

Travelling Expenses—Kingston Trip:		
Railway Fares	$140.55	
Hotel and Sundry	37.90	
		$178.45
Rental of Grounds, M.A.A.A.		$ 50.00
Equipment and Sundries		20.63
Coal		8.75
Wages		58.80
Printing		41.50
		$358.13

McGILL TENNIS CLUB.

RECEIPTS.

Annual Fees	$513.00
Sale of Tennis Balls	132.45
Locker Rental	30.00
	$675.45

DISBURSEMENTS.

Wages—Care of Courts	$335.60
Tennis Balls	159.80
Entertaining Visiting Clubs	56.70
League Fees	23.00
Printing and Sundry	6.75
Surplus—Excess Receipts	102.60
	$675.45

Harriers, Swimmers and Debaters Receipts and Disbursements For Year Ending June 30th, 1914

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1914.

RECEIPTS.

Sale of Membership Tickets	53.00
Gate Receipts	45.00
Deficit—Excess Disbursements	7.82
	$105.82

DISBURSEMENTS.

Equipment	$ 23.40
Intercollegiate Champion Medals	50.42
Printing	13.25
League Fees	10.00
Sundry Expenses	8.75
	$105.82

HARRIER CLUB.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Intercollegiate Medals	$1.17
Share of cost of die	7.50
Sundries	1.75
	$ 30.42

LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Fees I. V. D. L.	$ 58.00
Rental of McGill Union	35.00
Printing and Sundry Expenses	12.25
	$105.25

CORRESPONDENCE

Editor, McGill Daily:

Dear Sir,—In the hope that this will find a place in your paper, I am taking the opportunity of writing a few words on a subject which concerns every undergraduate of the Faculty of Arts. As everyone who has visited the reading room of the Arts Building this session must know, the periodicals which usually line the tables of this quiet region have not yet made their appearance. Of course, it is generally admitted that the above mentioned journals have the right, through precedent, of being one or two weeks late; but now that the university session has been in progress for almost a month one cannot help feeling that the weeklies, at least, should have already made their debut.

The reason for this tardiness is not quite clear, but I suspect that it might be put in a somewhat Irish way by saying that the Reading Room Committee is not doing its duty because there is none. What I mean to say is that I believe no Reading Room Committee has been appointed for this session. If this is the case it is evidently the president of the Arts Undergraduate Society who is to blame for not having brought the matter up at the last meeting. On the other hand, if I am mistaken and there is a Reading Room Committee, which should be looking after the Arts Reading Room at the present moment, it ought to be thoroughly ashamed of itself. Thanking you in advance for the use of your esteemed space and trusting that this letter may bring the matter in question to the notice of someone in authority, I remain,

AN INTERESTED READER.

SWIMMING TEST AT PENN.

According to a new rule at the University of Pennsylvania, no student is allowed to report with the rowing squad until he has passed an examination in swimming.

The patriotic soccer match will be played at Queen's campus on November 7th. On account of the rugby matches here for the next two weeks the league decided to put the games off.

Men's $1.25 and $1.50 Suede and French Kid

GLOVES

49c a pair

Slate, Fawn, Tan and Brown in the kid. Tan and Grey in the suede. Not seconds nor repaired gloves—just a clean up of this particular line. All regular sizes, from 7 to 9½. Some one dome, some two dome fasteners. Wednesday morning, a pair..... 49c

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THINGS THEATRICAL

MANTELL AT THE PRINCESS.

The reception accorded to Mr. Mantell on the first evening of his appearance in Montreal was not just what might have been expected. This may possibly be attributed to the fact that his first presentation was what is not a very familiar play, namely, "King John."

The difficulties which attend the presentation of this play were not wholly overcome, but certainly Mr. Mantell did justice to the role which he was playing. His presentation of King John was very fine and showed him at his real worth in two particular scenes, namely, the one in which he induces Hubert to murder young Arthur, and the death scene. Contrasted to these in the scene in which he denounces the Pope, through his legate, Pandueph, he shows a great versatility. The gradual descent from the position of arrogance and prosperity through imminent disaster and death gave Mr. Mantell an opportunity of showing his power.

Next to Mr. Mantell in order of popularity and merit in "King John," was Miss Florence Auer, whose presentation of Constance was remarkably good as the grief-stricken, disappointed mother.

Mr. Fritz Lieber had not a role which gave him a chance to shine. In the patriotic speechs which fell to him as Philip the Bastard, he showed considerable ability, but did not, in general, give much colour to the part.

The remaining characters might all be classed together as filling in their respective places in such a manner as to support their principals.

Miss Hamper, as Arthur, was successful as the simple child, but there was something rather weak in the part, especially in the scene which presents Arthur as jumping from the castle and being found dead by the rebelling lords.

Miss Mantell, although having but little to do, played her small part as a bashful princess in a very becoming manner.

Quite a lot of the text was omitted from the play as staged and at times was somewhat disappointing.

In summing up a general appreciation, it might be said that a difficult play was well carried through, but that the whole company did not get an opportunity to prove its real worth. Mr. Mantell is easily the bright star of the company as judged from "King John," Miss Auer, a good second, and the remaining members in about an equal plane.

We shall look forward to greater things in the plays which we get to be presented this week.

SAM HOWE'S LOVEMAKERS AT THE GAYETY.

This week's offering at the Gayety was well up to the high standard set by the preceding shows of this season. "Sam Howe's Lovemakers in Russia" was a burlesque on the Russian people particularly. "His Imperial Celt," the Czar, who, fearing death at the hands of the Nihilists' orders, Sim Piffke, a wandering Jew, to take his place at his wedding to Princess Uneeda, while he boards his private yacht and leaves the country. In the mix-up that follows, Sim, who is Sam Howe himself, keeps the house in an uproar, while Bally boo McYork, the Irish Royal adviser, comes a close second. The leading female role was taken by Countess Rossi as the bride elect, who delighted the audience with her singing and dancing, accompanied by an exceptionally good chorus.

MANTELL'S RICHELIEU APPRECIATIVE STUDY.

Among the many roles in which it has been the good fortune of Montrealers to witness the work of that veteran of the stage, Mr. Mantell, there is none to surpass that of his Richelieu and, possibly, only one—his Macbeth—which may rival it. Mr. Mantell's painstaking and inspired work in Shakesperian plays is too well known to American audiences to require any statement of approval from us. Nevertheless it is our privilege to extend once again a hearty welcome to Mr. Mantell and a word of appreciation for the work he has done and is doing on the American stage.

There is a striking tribute to Mr. Mantell's dramatic power and versatility implicit in the fact that he should win closer to the heart of the public in two such diverse roles as Richelieu and Macbeth, than in any others of his extensive repertoire. The latter role requires a portrayal of masculine strength and passion at its height, while the latter calls for a subtle and delicate delineation of age and physical decline suffused with the undimmed fires of genius.

Mr. Mantell's rendering of this master sketch has lost nothing of its potency since his last visit to Montreal. Indeed, the passing years seem to render him all the more sympathetic to the possibilities of the study; his interpretation last evening of the character of the aged cardinal was masterly.

On the whole, Mr. Mantell finds able support in the secondary and minor roles of the play. Considerable praise is due Mr. Fritz Leiber, for his work in the character of Adriande Mauprat, while the role of the intriguing favorite Baradas found in able exponent in the person of Mr. John Burke. Mention, too, should be made of the work of Mr. Frank Peters, the faithful Capuchin, who dreamed of a bishopric—but sought it in vain.

Captain Brickley, of the Harvard football team, is recovering rapidly from the operation which he underwent for appendicitis. His physician has announced that he should be able to play in at least part of the game with Yale.

Football.
Track.
Rugger.
Soccer.
Tennis.

College Athletics

Gymnasium.
Wrestling.
Boxing.
Water Polo.
Basketball.

McGILL SENIOR TEAM OUT FOR FIRST PRACTICE

Since Their Victory Over Queen's Saturday—Team in Good Condition

MILITARY DRILL AFTER WORKOUT

Paisley, Laing, Reid and Montgomery Were Absentees

The McGill senior team was out yesterday for the first time since the game in Kingston. None of the men received any serious bumps in the contest with the Presbyterians. It was a feature of the match that very few stops had to be made as a result of McGill men being laid out. This shows that the players on Shag's squad must be in the best of condition.

Shaughnessy sent the men through a strenuous hour or so of running, really only devoting the time to making the players limber up after their rest. Following down under kicks occupied a great deal of the time. Shag also has a new method of teaching the men how to get away fast when the ball is necied out, which he worked for some time yesterday. A little soccer was also tried to help the men's wind, and to keep those warm who were not under Shaughnessy's eye at that particular moment.

The work-out ended with a run through the signals in order to keep these fresh in the minds of the players. It is rumored that Shag will have some surprises for the Blue and White, when McGill Goes to Toronto on the seventh of next month.

The football squad put in a long session at military drill after the regular work-out, and are fast becoming as proficient in the infantry formations as they are already in those of the gridiron.

Several of the first team were not out yesterday. Paisley is still suffering from a sore neck, which nearly kept him out of last Saturday's game, but which is now almost well. George Laing will not be out much this week, as he has a great deal of work to do in connection with his course; and must make up this week, for what he will miss next week, as it will be necessary for him to be out nearly every day then, on account of the near approach of the Varsity game. Montgomery was unable to get away on account of too much work. "Silver" Quilty was an absentee, as was Buster Reid, but both these men will be cut to-day.

There will be no game this Saturday, as it has been thought wiser by those in charge to give the players a complete rest till they go to Toronto.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT FOOTBALL TEAM

Average Weight of Players Figures to 153 1-2 lbs.

The weights and measurements of the football team, taken recently at the physical examinations, will prove of interest to all Daily readers. The most remarkable are the figures for the weights, which show an average of 153½ lbs. for the team, and of even less than this for the squad in general. This team is certainly light, when compared with others. Last year McGill averaged about 156 lbs., and even at that the Varsity aggregation had an advantage of over 16 lbs. per man. The figures of the present Varsity team are not known, but they are probably up to the usual standard, as many of last year's heavyweights, such as Gage, Mackenzie and Cassils, are still playing. If this is true, Varsity outweighs the team which beat Queen's last Saturday by 18 lbs. per man. The decrease in weight from last year is undoubtedly caused by the retirement of such "huskies" as Maclean, Donnelly, Hughes, Wairous and Lemay. A classified comparison of the two teams is here given:—

	1913.	1914.
Half line	147	147¼
Scrimmage	165	157
Wing line	160	156

Quilty and Brown are the heaviest men on the team, tipping the scales at 171, while Jeffrey has the honor of bringing up the rear at 137 lbs.

The ages are what might be expected, averaging at 21½ years, and varying from Kelly 27, and De Muth 25, to Ross, Seath and Ross Laing, who are each only 19.

The heights are of less importance than the weights, but are interesting to compare. The only "six footer" on the team is "Buster" Reid, but D. Ross, Quilty, De Muth and Brown are pretty close to the mark. The shortest man in the squad is Forbes, who is not quite 5 ft. 6.

In order to give amusements to the lovers of figures and statistics, the full list of ages, weights and heights is here published.

	Age.	Weight.	Height.
Paisley	23	149	66.9
Laing	21	157	69.5
Montgomery	20	146	67.9
Quilty	23	171	70.9
Rodden	23	160	69.1
Kennedy	22	149	68.3
Ross Laing	19	142	68.4
Ross, D. E.	19	165	71.4
McCall	20	146	69.1
Pennock	20	151	68.1
Kelly	27	139	69.2
Williamson	21	165	69.6
Seath	19	155	67.5
Jeffries	20	137	68.1
De Muth	25	163	70.6
Reid	20	163	72.7
Roseborough	21	147	66.5
W. C. Ross	21	166	70.4
Forbes	24	126	65.7
A. A. Brown	21	170	70.4
Woollatt	22	130	66.5

"Is this town 'wet' or 'dry'?"
"The upper crust is 'wet'."
"What do you mean by that?"
"The poor man can't get liquor, but all the clubs serve it."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Harrier Club Had Workout Monday

Runners Doing Well in Preparation for Coming Contest This Fall

The harriers held their regular work-out Monday afternoon. Up north around the fountain on St. Catherine road and return around Fletcher's Field.

Six men were out with Coach Bailey, and remarkably good time was made, as the men are quickly rounding into shape. Gerrie and MacDermott are in fine shape, and Lalanne and Guy are running well. White, of Macdonald College, and Skinner, both members of our victorious track team, are also out for places on the harrier team, and good competition is expected.

It appears already that McGill will have an exceptionally good team this year, and we expect them to bring back the harrier trophy to the Library again this fall.

There will be another run from the shack on Wednesday at 5 p.m. sharp.

CLASS FOOTBALL OE MEDICINE '18

Committee Chosen to Arrange Games and Get Team in Working Shape

At a class meeting yesterday afternoon Med '18 discussed the formation of a class football team. After some discussion a committee, consisting of D. Ross, U. Williamson and J. P. Fawcett, was appointed to take the matter up. All members of the class wishing to play may hand their names to the committee. The question of a football representative was raised, and D. Ross, last year's representative was unanimously re-elected.

The class then adjourned to the front steps of the new Medical Building, where the year picture was then taken.

Last Saturday Manitoba University held their first annual intercollegiate track meet, when they defeated the University of North Dakota, 82—42. One record was broke and three equaled. The result of this first attempt was most satisfactory, and the inter-varsity field day will be an annual fixture now with the U. of M.

R.V.C. TENNIS GAMES PROCEED DESPITE COLD

Students of Various Years Meet in Hotly Contested Series

On Tuesday, notwithstanding cold weather, the tennis tournament proceeded at the R. V. C.

Miss Macoun, Senior (2), won from Miss E. Hay, Freshie (2), by score 10—6.

Miss S. Cameron, Freshie (4), won from Miss Kilgour, Soph. (4), by score 12—4.

Miss Spier, Soph. (2), won from Miss Younger, Junior (2), by score 9—7.

Miss Cameron, Junior (1), tied with Miss Rexford, Freshie (1), 8—8.

In individual tournament Miss Rexford won from Miss Cameron, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3.

PHYSICAL EXAM.

Freshmen who have not yet been examined will do well to observe that only two days remain in which to present themselves to the Medical Examiner.

To-day and to-morrow—4 to 6—Music Room—Union.

ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE BY FOOTBALL EXECUTIVE TO HOLD FOOTBALL GAMES IN NEAR FUTURE

Dates for Inter-year and Inter-class Games Decided Last Night—First Game Friday

NO EXHIBITION GAMES NEXT SATURDAY

Players Must Be Physically Examined or they will not be Allowed to Participate—First and Second Team Men Barred

Last night the Football Executive met and settled the dates for the Inter-class and inter-year games. The first game will be played on October 30 between First and Second Medicine; the other games will follow as per schedule.

These games must start on time and all players must be physically examined prior to taking part.

No first or second team men are eligible; the officials for these games will be chosen and announced later.

There will be no exhibition games on the campus on Saturdays.

INTER-CLASS GAMES.

Science—
4th Year—Oct. 31.
3rd Year—1.30-2.30.
2nd Year—Nov. 4.
1st Year—1.30-2.30.
Play off—Nov. 6, 12-1.
Arts—
4th Year—Oct. 31.
3rd Year—11.30-12.30.
2nd Year—Oct. 31.
1st Year—10-11.
Play off—Nov. 5, 12-1.
Medicine—
1st Year—12-1.
2nd Year—Oct. 30.
3rd Year—12.15-1.15.
4th Year—Nov. 2.
5th Year—Nov. 4.
Winner—3rd and 4th, 12-1.
Play off—Nov. 7, 12.15-1.15.

INTER-YEAR GAMES.

Year '15—Nov. 9.
Year '16—12-1.
Year '17—Nov. 10.
Year '18—12-1.
Play off—Nov. 12, 12-1.

Note.—In Inter-year games Medicine '19 will combine with year '18.

GRIDIRON GRIST

(BY "FIELD GOAL.")

Half-backs who have been splendid punters have been plentiful in Intercollegiate Rugby circles during the last few seasons. McGill is practically the only team which has not a great punter behind the line to boot the ball down the field long distances. Billington, when he was going right, was the peer of any punter that has yet been produced in the Intercollegiate League, with perhaps the exception of Barwis, who was with R. M. C. last season. Billington was an English rugby player, and took some time to master the style of play which is found in the College Union. However, when he once grasped the essential points of the game his kicking made him an invaluable asset to the team. Two years ago it was his great work which was the most important factor in the winning of the championship, that is, of the actual playing part, for everybody will give Shag first place in the winning of both of McGill's championships. Billington took a short run before kicking, and used to drive the ball with his foot, getting a wonderful carry to his kicks.

Hazlett's punting has for several seasons now made Queen's a dangerous team, and he has lost none of the form which he has now been exhibiting for so long and to such good advantage. He is a big man, and has plenty of swing to his kicks. He gets a wonderfully high and long spiral, which is very difficult to catch. It seems to have been the lot of the Presbyterians to be a one-man team, and to have to depend on the work of Hazlett to carry them through the season without too weak a showing. If he could somehow procure two good outside wings to get down under his kicks he would be a much more dangerous man than he is now, as it has been very noticeable that often his kicks are going much further than those of his opponents, but that the opposing halves are running them back every time.

MacKenzie last season was very nearly a stumbling block for McGill, as his great punting in the game in Toronto was Varsity's chief asset. He, however, has his off days; for this season when the Varsity team came to Montreal he did not show anything wonderful, and was no match for George Laing.

Probably the greatest kicker of the last few seasons was Barwis, who last year placed centre half for the Cadets. His punts were of great height, and also had a very long carry to them, as it was no unusual thing for him to be punting seventy yards regularly throughout a game. He needed very little protection from behind which to get his kicks away, and could kick quickly. He would have had a great season in the Intercollegiate Union this year with McGill, with whom he was slated to appear. It was his punting that won R. M. C. their first game in the senior league when they downed Toronto Varsity 15 to 14.

McGill last season had no punter of extraordinary ability, and all the more credit it due to the Red and White for winning the championship without a great kicker on the team, especially when the fact is taken into consideration that the other three teams in the league had splendid punters behind the line to help them win their games. Draper, who did most of the punting for McGill last fall, never used to kick any great distance, but he was a man who was thoroughly reliable. One of the greatest surprises of this season has been the wonderful work of George Laing in the role of a punter. In the first game of the year he had MacKenzie completely outdistanced, and on Saturday in Kingston, while he was not getting the distance against the wind which Hazlett was obtaining, nevertheless when he had the wind in his favor his kicks were going further than those of the big Queen's man. George is evidently one of those players who shows up much better in a game than in practice, for so far this year he has never done any very noticeable punting in the workouts, but has always come through with something exceptional in the league fixtures. If MacKenzie is going right when McGill go to Toronto, and Laing kicks as well as he did against Varsity down here, there ought to be a great punting duel staged for the pleasure of the fans.

Three seasons ago Ottawa College developed a freak punter in Cornellier, who played centre-half for them that year. He only weighed about a hundred and twenty pounds, but could punt seventy yards or so without any trouble. He was also very short, and had a style of his own for getting away his kicks. He used to keep his left foot firmly on the ground, and by leaning far back, managed to get a long swing with his other leg, the result was a long, low spiral, which it was almost impossible for the opposing backs to judge correctly. This was the season in which Ottawa College clipped one over on McGill in the Capital, and they came very nearly doing the same thing to Varsity in Toronto at the end of the season, the Blue and White only winning out after Cornellier was hurt and carried off.

Single points often win games, and consequently a man who can punt the ball a long distance is sometimes worth a championship to a team, witness the McGill Second Team game in Kingston last Saturday. If Williscroft had not been an exceptionally long punter the Intermediates might not have won out on the series.

COACH DRILLS SECOND TEAM IN TACKLING

McEvenue Devotes Early Part of Workout to this Department of Game

NO SCRIMMAGE WITH FIRST TEAM

Practice Concluded With Signal Drill Against Substitute Defence

Sine McEvenue had a large squad of players out on the campus yesterday for the first practice since the game with Queen's Seconds on Saturday. No line-up was held against the seniors, the drill being confined to improving the weak spots in the team.

The early part of the afternoon was devoted to a much-needed tackling practice, in which the wings followed down under punts and attempted to stop the half-backs who were waiting to receive the ball. While many of the players showed that they had much to learn in this department of the game, several good tackles were made. Tackling in the open field is not by any means the easiest piece in the footballer's repertoire, but it is a necessary and useful accomplishment. So far this season the second team has shown no marked ability in this branch of the art, but a few more drills such as yesterday's should bring about a marked improvement.

Signal drill, in which the first line formed up against a defence of substitutes, was indulged in for the latter part of the practice. The line bucks and take plays were executed fairly well, but the standard of football as played by the intermediates will have to improve considerably if the team is to make a stand against the winners of the Western section. The plays used by the McGill team are practically the same as those which have gained such success for the seniors to date, and if carried out with precision should do great execution. In the time which intervenes between this and the next scheduled game, the Seconds should become more adept in the different formations. If the players combine a little headwork with the aggressiveness which they showed at Kingston on Saturday the team that beats them will have to play a superior brand of football.

A CARLYLE STORY.

A Carlyle story is told in connection with the plaintiff of the portrait of Carlyle by Sir John Millais which was slashed by a militant suffragette in the National Portrait Gallery, London.

The portrait was painted in 1877 at the home of Millais. Carlyle and his niece, who accompanied him, were both impressed with the magnificence of the furnishings and the objects of art with which it was filled.

"And does all this—er—come from a paint pot?" queried the niece. The artist replied in the affirmative. Then this characteristic comment came from Carlyle:

"Ah, well it shows what a number of fools there are in the world."

Only three sittings were given and the picture is classed as "unfinished." Maybe that remark is the reason why it was never completed.—Exchange.

HEARD ON THE STREET CARS.

"Three more German warships sunk this morning."
"Why by?"
"I ain't sure. Think it was the News."—Detroit Free Press.

KEPT THE SHOE.

An amusing story of oriental justice comes from the arrest of an Austrian subject of 20 years residence here for insulting the Turkish flag. The Austrian had walked about the streets with the flag wrapped around one shoe.

As it was clear that he wore the flag in this fashion to offend the Turks, and as the Austrian consul with the backing of a powerful government demanded the man's release, the Turk on the bench wisely saved the honor of both countries by this ruling:

"The cause of the offense is the shoe," ruled the resourceful court. "You can therefore, take the man, and we will keep the shoe."

The Austrian was then released, while the offending shoe is still "doing time."

A FAMILY JAR.

"Providence intended me for a leader of fashion."
"Providence intended you for a fool!"
"Well, whether Providence did or not you got me."—Houston Post.

"I'm going to make a speech that will make my friends sit up."
"You're on the wrong track," replied the experienced campaigner. "See if you can't make one that will cause the other fellows to lie down."—Washington Star.

Mrs. Gabbeigh—"John, you were talking in your sleep."
Husband—"That's funny, for I was dreaming of you."
Mrs. Gabbeigh—"What was funny about it?"
Husband—"Why, I don't see how I got a chance to say a word."—Boston Transcript.

"So you are taking summer boarders this year?"
"Yep; we didn't have to but my wife loves to hear 'em talk that city dialect."—Judge.

"Which line did Mary take when she went abroad?"
"Mary took the boomerang line. She went on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Aunt—"Ethel, hasn't that Mr. Watkins proposed yet?"
Ethel (a golfing maid)—"Not yet, auntie. His approach work is all right, but then he gets nervous and foozles."—Boston Transcript.

"How is the new man?"
"Oh, he works some. He has to work some, in order to be able to quit when the whistle blows."—Houston Post.

"Is he a credit to his family?"
"No; a debit."—Concord Herald.

Harper—"Foozle, has a great scheme and he invited me to get in on the ground floor."
Carper—"Don't forget that that is where the trap-doors are."—Town Topics.

"Now tell us," sternly demanded the young legal luminary whose brow overhung like the back of a snapping-turtle, addressing the cowering witness, "what was the weather, if [illegible] upon the afternoon in question [illegible]k."

PORTRAITS AND PIECE-WORK.

A merchant prince of Manchester recently engaged a rising young painter for the purpose of having his own portrait in oils conveyed to posterity. The terms were arranged.

"How long do you think it will take?" asked the model.

"Perhaps fifteen days," was the reply.

Sittings began, and the artist entered so heartily into his work that it eleven days the portrait was done.

"Why," asked the Croesus of Cottonopolis, when the fact was announced to him, "do you intend suppressing four days' work?"

"It does not matter at all; the portrait is finished," answered the painter.

"Well, sir, this is not business; we said a hundred guineas and fifteen days' work. I am quite ready to stand the price, but you ought not to spend an hour less upon the work than we agreed for."

There was no use arguing with such a man. The painter took his brush again and spent four sitting more in lengthening, little by little in the portrait, the ears of his patron.—Pearson's Weekly.

WHY HE WAS SURE.

When a small boy was taking his father's dinner he stopped for a moment to watch a workman busy at a sewer.

"That," remarked the youngster, interestedly, "is the grating my father lost a dollar down."

The workman's eyes lit up. "Well, young man," he said, with a show of carelessness, "you'd better get forward with that dinner before it's cold."

In about half an hour the boy returned to find the man still at the same grating. "Are you quite sure it was this grating the dollar was lost in?" asked the workman.

"Yes," replied the boy, "because I saw my father get it out."—Exchange.

"The whole trouble over there in Europe, as near as I can make out," says old Pon Crabbe, "is that your near neighbors don't hev no respect for your fences."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"No purpose once undertaken should be given up," said the resolute man.

"Maybe you're right," replied Farmer Cornteesel. "But I know a hen that lost a lot o' chickens by tryin' to hold out an' hatch a china egg."—Washington Star.

"Does my practising make you nervous?" asked the man who is learning to play the cornet.

"It did when I first heard the neighbors discussing it," replied the sympathetic person. "But now I'm getting so I don't care what happens to you."—Washington Star.

"Germany has expelled all the foreign students from her schools," he remarked by way of prying the lid off the conversation.

"Oh, really?" she asked. "What for?"

"They're afraid they'll learn something," was his comeback.

"Well, that's what they went there for, wasn't it?" she countered, and his seconds threw up the sponge to save him from further punishment.—Buffalo Express.

"What is Jake doing now?"
"Anybody he can."—Baltimore American.

Negro Chauffeur—"Did yo' say fo' to stop in dis village, sah?"
"No, go ahead now. You've hit the man I intended to see."—Life.

Friendly Adviser—"My boy, lazy men's names are not written on the sands of Time."
Languid Youth—"Oh, I don't know. Look at Rip Van Winkle."—Puck.

IN MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

During the past year there were 631 women studying medcine in the U. S., or nine less than last year, a decrease of 48 below 1912 and a decrease of 498 (44.1 per cent.) below 1904, when 1,129 women students, the largest number, were reported. The percentage of all medical students was 3.8, the same as last year. There were 121 women graduates this year, or 3.4 per cent. of all graduates. Of all the women matriculants, 135 (21.4 per cent.) were in attendance at the two medical colleges for women, while the remaining 496 (78.6 per cent.) were matriculated in the 54 co-educational colleges. From the two women's colleges there were 25, or 20.7 per cent. of all women graduates, while 96, or 79.3 per cent. secured their degrees from co-educational colleges. These figures, taken from the annual report on medical education issued by the Journal of the American Medical Association, show that women are not going into the study of medicine to the extent that they once did. On the other hand, it is worth noting that the same report shows a proportionately equal decrease in the number of men studying medicine.

"Father, where are the Antipodes?"
"Ask your mother; she knows all the neighbors' business."—Buffalo Express.

"That big financier boasts that he can take every man's measure."
"That's because he began life as a tailor's assistant."—Baltimore American.

Humorous artist—"I've brought you an original funny joke this time. A friend of mine thought of it." Editor (after reading it)—"Yes it is funny; but I prefer the drawing that was published with it in the 'seventies'"—Punch.

RADICAL CHANGE IN PRINCETON

Two new articles have been added to the swimming regulations. One makes it possible for the first time in Princeton athletic history for a man to win his "P" in swimming, the other gives a man opportunity to win his class numerals.

The articles are substantially as follows:

"Any man on the University swimming team establishing an intercollegiate swimming record in any recognized swimming event, shall be awarded the Varsity "P."

"Any man establishing a new Princeton record in any swimming event shall be allowed to wear his class numerals."

The purpose of these articles is to increase the importance of swimming as a sport. Coach Frank Sullivan is strongly in favor of this plan, believing that by it, the interest in swimming will practically double. In order that every man may understand what must be accomplished to win his letter, Coach Sullivan has prepared the following table of swimming records:—

SWIMMING RECORDS.

Intercollegiate.	Princeton.
50 yards....25 4-5 sec.	....25 4-5 sec.
100 yards....58 3-5 sec.	....59 sec.
220 yards....2 m. 31 s.	....2 m. 31 s.
Plunge.....77½ ft.	.....71 ft.
Relay 200 yds.	1 m. 46 s. .....
Reyal, 800 ft.	2 m. 30 s. ....2 m. 32 s.

The 50 yards intercollegiate record is held by Capt. Roberts, of Yale; the 100 yards by Shyrock, of Penn.; the 220 yards by Cross, of Princeton; and the plunge by Willis, also of Penn. Yale has also adopted this plan, the rule to go into effect this coming season.

AT MANITOBA VARSITY.

College Boys at Military Drill.—Lustily given college yells announced the presence of the students on the university campus yesterday afternoon, when the first military drill in connection with the projected university regiment took place. Students of the different colleges to the number of about 400 assembled, and were instructed by military staff instructors in the elements of drill. Wesley College and Medical College had the largest contingent present, about 100 being present from each college, and the students of both colleges marched to the campus from their colleges, the Wesley men preceded by a huge Union Jack, and the Medicals bearing their black and white flag with the ominous skull and cross bones. St. John's College was much in evidence with their challenging yell, and told the world who they were. Varsity College students were fully represented and the engineers had a good representation. President MacLean showed his interest in the proceedings by being present and watching the drill intently.

Willie—"Pa what is a 'cafe de luxe'?"
Pa—"About ten per cent. cafe and ninety per cent. looks."—Life.

The Hostess (to new arrival)—"Brother Snigglesworth will you lead us in prayer?" Guest (greatly startled)—"Is—Is it my lead?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Madge—"So the great specialist cured her of her nervousness?" Marjorie—"Yes his fee was so large she concluded she couldnt afford to have it any more."—Judge.

He (annoyed)—"Didn't I tell you it was a secret and that you musn't tell anybody?"
She—"No, you didn't; you only said it was a secret."—Boston Transcript.

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RESOURCEFUL.

Norah in making the usual rounds of the servant girl, eventually drifted into the home of the Smithe. She had been on the job about two days when Mrs. Smith, showing some symptoms of agitation, called her into the parlor.

"Look there, and there!" exclaimed the mistress, pointing to the furniture. "Didn't I tell you to dust this parlor?"

"Yes, ma'am," replied the servant girl, "but I was cookin' potatoes, stringin' beans, shellin' peas, scrubbin' out the kitchen, waterin' flowers, an' washin' the dog, and hadn't time to do it."

"I expressly told you to do it at once," responded the mistress. "I'm expecting company any minute and that dust will disgrace me."

"That's all right, ma'am," said the resourceful Norah. "Just pull down the blinds when they come in and they won't see it."—Exchange.

"De worst thing about a mean man," said Uncle Eben, "is date he tempts so many naturally good people to try to beat him at his own game."—Washington Star.

"Jinks declares his witty stories are original. Do you believe he tells the truth?"

"Oh, yes; they must have been original with somebody."—Baltimore American.

Honest Agriculturist—"We don't need you women to help us run things. Didn't we men pass the compensation law, protecting everybody except farm hands and domestic servants?"

His Wife—"Yes, and I'm both."—Puck.

A country editor wrote: "Brother, do not stop your paper just because you don't agree with the editor. The last cabbage you sent us didn't agree with us either, but we didn't drop you from our subscription list on that account."—Boston Transcript.

"One thing I like 'bout my white folks," said the Georgia darkey, "is dat dey runs for office 'cordin' ter Natur'. It's in 'em ter run, an' dey runs. Dey goes fer de office on principle. Cum gineration ter gineration, wor' widout end, amen!"—Atlanta Constitution.

"You really have more money than you know what to do with."
"Yes," replied Mr. Dustin Stax.
"Why don't you endow some libraries or universities?"
"I have thought of it. But how do I know the libraries wouldn't circulate books about the evils of concentrated wealth or that the universities wouldn't deliver lectures on the dangers of a financial aristocracy?"—Washington Star.

"What's her bridge like?"
"The Bridge of Sighs—makes every one gasp."—Life.

"What on earth is Eliza fretting so about?"
"About the paper she has to read before the Don't Worry Club."—Baltimore American.

"Some men whistle because they think they are happy and some try and revive their courage. Both are a nuisance."—Atlanta Constitution.

THE MILITARY HAPPENINGS AT OLD McGILL

RECRUIT LIST SMALL NUMBER

List Not Growing as Quickly as it Should

Yesterday's recruit list was decidedly below the average in numbers. Perhaps the reason for the small turnout of new men was the cold weather, but that seems a very poor excuse.

The following men joined yesterday:—

Carr, H. D.
De Witt, J.
Huron, R.
Rolling, S. A.
McCreary, S. R.
McDonald, D. A.
Ross, S. A.
Anderson, R. U.
Pierce, W.
Robinson, E. L.
Waller, J. B.

VARSITY SOLDIERS SHOOT BETTER THAN CITY REGIMENTS

What the Men Are Going Through at the Ranges — 8,000 Rounds Ammunition Used

A casual observer watching the snappy movements of the hundreds of men on the front campus during the afternoon drill hours or the early morning platoons of Wycliffe and Victoria, would feel certain that all the military enthusiasm of the University must be expended in drill. There is, however, a second, and in fact more important factor than the ability to march and deploy.

"It is most important that men should be taught to use the rifle with skill, for efficient musketry is the deciding factor in modern warfare," says Lord Roberts in reply to a letter from an executive member of the Osgoode Hall Rifle Association.

In view of the importance thus attached to accurate shooting, The Varsity sent its representative out to Long Branch ranges to make a study of the work done by the members of the Officers' Training Corps. Arriving at Sunnyside, the suburban car was crowded with embryo sharp-shooters who belonged to the company detailed for range practice that afternoon. They all appeared more than pleased at the prospect of a half-day out at the firing butts, and sang and yelled all the way to the ranges.

At the ranges the men were squadded in regular section formation, and the men who had previously fired were separated from the "rookies" and sent at once to the firing mound. There they opened fire, three men to each target, at the 200 yards distance. Each company sends out two experienced musketry instructors, usually men from the intercollegiate rifle team, and these men lie behind the firing squads coaching them, and correcting their errors.

Meanwhile another scene was enacted on another part of the grounds. The new men, lacking any firing experience, were squadded under range officer Fenton and given instruction in the mechanism of the Ross rifle, the elementary science of shooting, and the method and system of scoring. This part of the work completed, the men were marched to the butts and proceeded to make their first scores.

The shooters were all held at the 200 yards range until they made a score of 25, out of a possible 35, in seven shots. On making the required score, the men were sent over to the 500 yards range, and were there instructed in the science of light and wind measurements and allowances.

As an evidence of the rapidly increasing skill of the shooters, it was noticeable that the 500 yards accommodation was taxed to the limit, and a number of men were sitting back waiting for a chance to fire their long-range scores. Men who succeeded in making a good score at the 500 yards range were sent over to the 600 yards, and there had to combat the greatly increased difficulties of windgage and light corrections.

The range officer in charge stated that since the fall shooting opened, approximately 8,000 rounds of ammunition have been fired, and that the records show the results to have been 55 per cent. of the highest possible score.

SLAYING MACHINE MADE IN BRITAIN

Murderous Properties of the Latest British Machine Gun

One of the deadliest engines of slaughter now being used by the British is the Lewis machine gun. The weapon differs from the limber or tripod-mounted weapons accompanying every infantry battalion in almost every essential. It weighs but 26½ lbs., it is air-cooled, its recoil has been reduced to the minimum, it can be aimed from or against an aeroplane, and it can be fired from the shoulder. From butt to stock the Lewis resembles an ordinary rifle, but there is a horizontal rotary magazine above the trigger, and the barrel is apparently of four inches diameter. Any rifleman can fire the Lewis gun. In a demonstration given at Bisley many officers, handling the weapon for the first time, scored hits on a target with bullets fired at the rate of 800 a minute. Perhaps the greatest advantage of this gun is to be found in its air-cooling properties. The problem of repienishing the evaporated water supply of a water-cooled machine-gun on the field of battle is often more difficult of solution than that of the supply of ammunition. All-cooling on the Lewis is effected by a sheath of aluminium, with radiating longitudinal fins, which is fitted closely to the barrel, and around which is a thin tubular steel casing four inches in diameter. The steel casing extends beyond the muzzle of the jacketed barrel, and as the gases of explosion emerge in a conical blast behind the bullet, they act as a kind of pump plunger inside this tubular extension, and suck currents of fresh, cool air through the sector-shaped longitudinal passages along the exterior of the barrel. This air draught was made apparent during the demonstration by small scraps of paper placed at the breach end of the air passage, which were discharged at high velocity from the extension at the muzzle. As our troops have found at times to their cost, jamming is a fault common to many belt-fed machine guns. This drawback has been overcome in the Lewis gun by the use of a rotary magazine capable of holding 48 cartridges. The cartridges are placed radially in the circular magazine, which, fitted upside down over the breech opening, is held securely in place by a stud. This arrangement of the magazine prevents grit from entering the gun with the cartridges; the balance of the arm is maintained during firing, and the rotary movement about a fixed pivot eases the load on the operating mechanism. The work of replacing an empty with a filled magazine is a matter of seconds only. Pressure on the trigger causes the gun to discharge automatically so long as the pressure is maintained, and until the magazine is emptied. The mechanism by which this is effected is gas operated; that is to say, the energy required to load the breech and fire the cartridge is obtained by trapping some of the gases of the explosion through a hole situated a few inches from the muzzle.

REALITY OF THE PRESENT WAR CALL TO YOUNG MEN TO TRAIN

The Present Situation Pointed Out in a Vivid Manner—England's Weakness Lies in her Small Army, or so it Appears to her Enemies

PROF. DALE EXHORTS McGILL MEN TO ENLIST

Follow the Example of the Young Men of Athens and Swear to Defend the Country Against its Enemies, Alone or With Many

War!

The thought of the reality of war had passed out of the minds of most of us. It seemed so far away. Old wars retained their inspiration, their absorbing interest; and the folly and horror of them got rubbed out by time. And the Empire's wars are far away, and part of the regular business of empire—and not even that in Canada. Here war seemed as preposterous and far as as invasion from Mars. Many of us have thrilled again and again at the inscription in Clifton Chapel, type of thousand upon thousand in the odd land,

Qui procul hinc—the legend's writ,
The frontier grave is far away—
Qui ante diem perut,
Sed miles, sed pro patria.

Who died before his time—but a soldier! and for his country!
Magnificent and pitiful, but far away!

But suddenly all is changed. War is upon us. And on so great a scale that the urgent call comes to every man to prepare. To the young first, to the man who has not others to provide for. The universities of Europe have given nearly all their men, and no one knows how long the war will last. Older men with heavier responsibilities, are ready for their call when it comes. But the young man's call is now. In the Empire, in the Dominion, in McGill, the old Spartan motto is true "The gods have given thee a fair country and brotherhood; see thou adorn it."

The weakness of England seemed to her enemies to lie in her little army. They spoke scornfully of her as the only great power left to employ "mercenaries." They forgot many things, as the splendid record of that little army has shown. They forgot the strength to England of the volunteer spirit. We have very few people who can profit by war, fewer still who want it, and most of us hate it. War is only one of the least of our industries, and it cuts across the best ideals of our civilization. Therefore, if we are driven to it, as we believe we are, we go with little joy; but with a resolve to finish. We have not taken it up lightly, nor will we lightly leave it. If we are sick about the whole business, we will say with the Shropshire Lad

The enemies of England!
They shall see me and be sick.

Those of us can best realize the war perhaps who know that beautiful borderland of Belgium and the sweet plains of Northern France, the very abode of peace. And many of us have friends there and have spent happy days there. We can never forget our debt to Germany, which has been to so many of us a kindly host and true teacher. It is bitter to think of war in places of friendly memory. But it helps us to realize that war is really here knocking at our doors, turning to spread its horrors closer and closer to our beloved country and our loved ones. We must lend a hand.

Our young men must take the oath of the young men of Athens, every man of them putting on his arms and saying before all the people "I will defend my country against its enemies, whether alone or with many." And both now and in the difficult time of recovery to come, he will follow the Athenian again and say "I will strive to pass on my fatherland not only as great, but even more great and more beautiful than she was given to me."

J. A. DALE.

EXTRACT FROM 1914 INFANTRY TRAINING INSTRUCTION NOW IN FORCE IN THE ARMY

Verbal Communication From Man to Man—Battalion Drill and the Different Formations and Movements in Mass

96. Control and communication by verbal messages.

1. In the later stages of an action it will frequently occur that movements in extended order can no longer be controlled by whistle and signal without attracting the attention of the enemy. In these and similar circumstances it will often be necessary for orders and messages to be transmitted from section commander to section commander, or even from man to man by word of mouth.

2. The correct transmission of orders and messages by this method during the distracting influences of a battle is particularly difficulty, and in order to attain proficiency it is important that all ranks should be given frequent practice especially during extended order drill, during field practices, and whenever blank ammunition is being used.

3. Orders and messages to be transmitted by this method must be as concise as is compatible with clearness. They must be passed as quietly as circumstances permit, and each word must be pronounced distinctly and deliberately. They must begin with the designation of the person for whom they are intended, and must end with the designation of the sender and the time of despatch; for instance, "To Commander No. 2 Section. Open fire on enemy near bushes 700 yards to your front. From Commander No. 1 Platoon, 3 p.m." It is forbidden to send a verbal order without saying from whom it emanates and for whom it is intended, e.g., "Halt in front."

4. The recipient of a verbal order will acknowledge it by a salute if the sender is within view; if not, it must be acknowledged by a return message.

5. When the platoon or company is being exercised in extended order drill, individual men will be practiced in carrying verbal messages direct from the issuer to the person addressed. The bearer of a verbal order or message should repeat it to the issuer and understand its purport. On approaching the addressee he should call out "Message for," and the name of the addressee in a loud tone. It is the duty of the senior present to direct the messenger. After receiving the message the addressee should repeat it to the bearer.

BATTALION DRILL.

97. Preliminary remarks.

1. Battalion drill is the combination of companies moving as in company drill. The aim of a battalion commander must be to obtain cohesion without rigidity, so that his companies may be able either to act as one body on his command or signal, or to move rapidly, and, if necessary, silently into any formation required.

2. In the field, the movements of a battalion will usually be carried out in lines of platoons in fours, or in extended order.

A suitable formation of assembly for a battalion in the field is mass, or such modification of mass as may be dictated by the ground, the intervals and distances and the relative positions of the companies being regulated according to circumstances. In such a formation, or in lines of platoons in fours, the battalion can either be manoeuvred on the executive word or signal of its commander, or the companies can rapidly be shaken out into any more open formation required.

Battalion drill will therefore usually consist of movements in mass and in lines of platoons in fours at varying intervals and distances, and from mass into column of fours and vice versa. Company commanders will be practiced in carrying out their commander's orders rapidly and silently in the manner described in Sec. 88, and in meeting unexpected emergencies as the situation may require. The guiding principle is that though, to secure precision in close order drill, executive commands must be given by platoon as well as company commanders, movements in the field should, whenever possible, be carried out on the word Move or pre-arranged signal, words of command being reduced to an absolute minimum.

Battalions will also be exercised in formation applicable to operations against ill-armed enemies" (see Sec. 100).

98. General rules.

1. For battalion drill a battalion will usually form up in mass.

2. In mass, when platoons are of unequal strength, the inner flank of each company will be at five paces interval from the outer flank of the strongest platoon of the company next to it.

3. The battalion commander will place himself where he can best exercise supervision; the adjutant will usually accompany him.

The position of the senior major in mass is beside the guide on the directing flank of the platoon of direction.

The normal positions of officers and warrant officers, and of battalion headquarters and the machine-gun section, in mass, are shown on Plate XV.

4. After forming mass on the left the right will be named as the directing flank, and vice versa.

5. When in column of route, pioneers and signallers will lead the battalion. Drums and band will be 20 paces in front of the leading company, or, if desired, either, or both, may be in the centre of the column; machine guns, stretcher bearers, ammunition animals, carts, and waggons will be in rear of the battalion; the whole in the above order. The cyclist section, in the case of units which have one, will be in rear of the machine guns. The machine gun detachments will march in rear of the limbered waggon, or of the pack animals, carrying the guns. In no case should more than four men march abreast, including commanders and supernumeraries. The adjutant will accompany the battalion commander, who will be at the head of the leading company. The senior major will be in rear of the battalion. The sergeant-major will be in front of the leading company.

6. A column of route will always march by the left and will march on the left side of the road, unless direct orders to the contrary are issued. In the event of the men who are marching on the extreme left of the road being caused greater inconvenience than the others, the relative positions of the men in each section of fours may be changed from time to time. The distances to be maintained between battalions and companies on the march are 20 yards and 10 yards respectively, and will be reckoned from the rear officer or man of one battalion or company to the leading dismounted officer or man of the next.

7. The positions of officers, etc., in para. 5 do not apply to movements on or near the battlefield, where the battalion commander is responsible that his battalion is arranged to suit the tactical requirements. For instance, it may be necessary to place the machine guns in front of the battalion, and the sergeant-major may be in charge of the ammunition. It will often be important that all the company commanders should be in advance of the battalion to reconnoitre ground, to receive instructions, or to select methods for passing their companies over obstacles on the line of march.

99. Movements from and into mass.

1. A mass advancing.

The Battalion will Advance, Quick-March.

The men will move as in squad drill, The right will direct unless otherwise ordered.

2. A mass moving off in lines of platoons in fours.

Move to the Right in Fours, Form—Fours, Right. Quick—March.

The men will move as in squad drill, preserving the intervals and distances between platoons and companies. The left will direct unless otherwise ordered, each leading four of the outer platoons of each company dressing by the leading four of the platoon on its left.

Note.—From this formation the companies can be opened out to varying distances and intervals, with irregular frontages, as the battalion commander may direct.

3. A mass moving off in column of fours.

Advance (or Retire) in Fours, No. — Company Leading.

The commander of the named company will give: No. — Form—Fours, Right (or Left). The commander of the leading (or rear) platoon will then give Left (or Right) Wheel, Quick—March, and the remaining platoons of the company will be marched off by their commanders in succession in the same way. The remaining companies will successively be marched off in the same way in time to follow the preceding company.

4. A column of fours forming mass facing in the same direction.

At the Halt, on the Left, Form Mass.

The commander of the leading platoon will at once give At the halt, on the left, from platoon. Each platoon commander of the leading company will act similarly when his leading guide reaches close column distance from the platoon in front. The remaining companies will disengage to the left, and will be led to their respective positions in mass, where close column of platoons will be similarly formed.

Notes.—i. Mass can similarly be formed on the right.

ii. Any modification of mass may be formed in a similar manner (see Sec. 97, 2).

5. A column of fours forming mass facing a flank

At the Halt, Facing Left, Forms Mass.

The commander of the leading platoon will at once give Halt, Left—Turn. The remaining platoons of the leading company will be led by the shortest route to their position in close column of platoons, where they will receive a similar command.

As the leading platoon of each succeeding company arrives at the correct interval from the preceding company, close column of platoons will be formed in a similar manner.

Note.—Any number of lines of platoons in fours can be formed from column of fours on the above principle, the platoon commander's command Left—Turn being omitted. The battalion commander's caution will be At the Halt, on the Left, Line (or — Lines) of platoons in fours, at — paces interval (and — paces distance).

*Not applicable to Special Reserve and Territorial Force.

LADY OSLER AIDS BELGIAN PROFESSORS

It is proposed that there shall be no lapse in the organi life of Louvain University. Nine professors of that ill-fated institution with their families are now being taken care of at Oxford, largely due to the efforts of Lady Osler, wife of Sir William Osler, and Mrs. Max Mueller. The money for this purpose was raised by Lady Osler in America. The Rector Magnificus of Louvain is not at present in England, being, it is thought, with the Belgian Court. He has communicated to his exiled colleagues his fear that the Germans will open Louvain this fall and set up a claim that it is a continuation of the ancient seat of learning. The difficulty in the way of holding a session in England is the lack of pupils, it not being thought that many Belgian refugees will have the means of attending lectures, if they should be held at either Oxford or Cambridge, the latter having definitely offered some accommodations for such purposes.

President Lowell of Harvard, has wired Lady Osler that he will offer a lectureship to one of the exiled professors early next year. In the meantime Oxford has opened amid more martial scenes than since the days of Charles I.

Khaki is the accepted academic dress and rifles have taken the place of golf clubs and hockey sticks.

YALE CLUB NEAR COMPLETION.

The new Yale Club of New York, will soon be completed. This building will be twenty-one stories high. The membership on September 1 was 3,426, and it is constantly on the increase.

RESOLUTION.

Resolution passed by the Faculty of Arts, October 27, 1914.

RESOLVED THAT:

Any undergraduate of the Faculty of Arts of the First, Second and Third years, now in attendance, who volunteers and is accepted for active service shall be held (if he so desire) to have completed his work for the session 1914-15 without further lectures or examination.

Any undergraduate of the Faculty of Arts of the Fourth Year, now in attendance, who volunteers and is accepted for active service, shall be held (if he so desire) to have completed his lectures for the session 1914-15, and shall be entitled on his return to present himself without further payment of fees or examination, for the degree of B.A.

C.O.T.C. ORDER ISSUED OCT. 27

Containing a List of Duties, Parades and Promotions

Regimental Order No. 14—1914.

By Lt.-Col. Starke, Acting O.C., McGill Contingent, C.O.T.C.

Duties—

To be Orderly Officer for week ending Nov. 3rd, 1914, Capt. Durley, "A" Co.

Next for duty, Capt. Eve, "B" co.

Orderly Sergeant for week ending Nov. 3, 1914, Sgt. Goddard.

Next for duty, Sgt. Werry.

Parades—

The regiment will parade in the Old High School on Wednesday, the 28th Oct. at 5.15 p.m.

Work—Division of corps into companies and sections. Drill.

Promotions—

Sgt. Durley to be Capt. "A" Company.

Sgt. Eve to be Capt. "B" Company.

By order,
CHAS M. McKERGOW,
Capt. Adjutant,
McGill Contingent, C.O.T.C.

ENGLISH CUSTOMS VERY DIFFERENT FROM "THE OTHERS"

Ever the Zulus Recognize the Different Treatment Received From the British

"IT IS NOT THE ENGLISH CUSTOM."

Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood told some interesting stories at a meeting which he addressed in London recently. Referring to the charges of brutality made against the Germans, he said:—

"We need not fear that the British soldier will ever descend to making reprisals. Thirty-five years ago I was commanding 18,000 men, who fought against 23,000 brave Zulus for five hours and a half. They attacked with the undaunted courage of savages who did not realize the effect of modern rifles, and the following morning we buried, besides a vast number elsewhere, 884 close up to one face of the laagered waggons behind which our men had stood. When the fight was over I desired a few friendly Zulus who were attached to the companies under my command to collect men of every regiment promising for each uninjured man a 'stick' of tobacco. Next morning there was a group outside my tent of magnificent specimens of humanity. When I got all the information I required, I said, 'Two months ago, when after a skirmish our doctors cared for your wounded, and a few days later you overwhelmed our camp, killing 1,500 of our men, you did not spare those who had been attending on your own brothers. Will one of you say why I should not kill you?' Said a young giant, 'May I speak, O Master? You ask why you should not kill us; I answer, because it is not the English custom.'

FIRST DUTY OF A CITIZEN.

"This is the character our race bears in the North, South, East and West Africa, and I hope it may ever continue, for reprisals are not only useless, but would sensibly lessen the grand fighting value of our soldiers. The troops at the assault of Delhi in 1857, when embittered by horrible stories, many exaggerated, and at Jhensi in 1858, were seen deliberately lifting women and little children out of the line of fire. Such conduct is a part of our national inheritance."

Sir Evelyn said this war would test Britons and deepen the spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion to duty. Our people were realizing now that the first duty of a citizen was to fit himself to defend his country. That we had yet time to repair our refusal to admit the accuracy of this truism was due to the unceasing watch of our seamen in mine-strewn waters.

STORY OF THE KAISER.

"In June, 1889, when the German Emperor saw the Aldershot Division carrying out tactical operations, pointing to some cavalry in the distance, he asked me: 'How many squadrons have you got in the field to-day?' I replied: 'Sixteen, Your Majesty,' when he said, 'If you will come and see my manoeuvres in September I will show you 64 squadrons.'

We admit the Germans are brave, but so far they have not ridden over our regiments. Their horses are trained for two years before they are passed into the ranks, and while it is impossible for one man to fight three or four with a certainty of success, I have always believed that individually our cavalry are better horsemen, and I will certainly attack without hesitation twice their number of Germans."

Sir Evelyn told a good story of Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien: "In 1882 I was left 12 miles outside Alexandria with six battalions to cover a frontage of over five miles, which in the previous week had been penetrated by the enemy. I sent an order into Alexandria for a smart subaltern, who was to go to the Khedive's stable and all the saddler's shops and produce in one day some mounted infantry. Smith-Dorrien received the order at 1.30 p.m., and at 6.30, with 81 horses, three mules and a donkey, carrying Derbyshire men, the Sherwood Foresters, few of them had ridden before, he passed me at Raziah, went out into the desert, engaged an Egyptian outpost, killed its commander, and never let them inside our line again."

FRENCH "ALWAYS READING."

A story of Sir John French followed: —"When I inspected his regiment, he being a major, many years ago, I asked the colonel, pointing to him: 'Of what value?' He replied: 'For ever reading military books.' He has been reading ever since! In 1885, when we were retiring across the Bayuda desert, after the failure to save Gordon, I saw Major French coming back, the last man of the last section of the rear-guard."

R. M. C. MEN AT THE FRONT

"This may be interesting. There are the following graduates or students of the Royal Military College at the front —a very good showing: Captain Darling, 48th Highlanders; Captain Greenlees, Ammunition Column; Lt. Warren, L. Dansereau, Lt. Fessenden, Lt. Shoenberger, Lt. Gibson, Lt. Lawson, 48th Highlanders; Lt. McTaggart, Lt. Parker, Lt. McPherson, Ammunition Column; Sergt. Compounder K. Mundell, A.M.C. There are also the following belonging to the Ammunition Column on another boat: Major Leonard, Lt. Garland, Lt. Magann.

"E. R."

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WHAT HE COULD DO.

(It has been suggested that Open Spaces and Waste Lands should be utilized for growing vegetables.)

John Smith, Esquire, of Shepherd's Bush,
Was sixty-six, but hearty;
Of placid mind, untouched by strife
Of politics and party.
He did his work and paid his way,
Retired, and followed still a
Phlegmatic dull existence in
His neat suburban villa.

But when the news of battle came,
And there was talk of fighting,
And everybody offered help
For wrong that wanted righting,
John Smith began to palpitate,
To long for deeds of daring;
And eagerly he scanned the list
Of work that wanted sharing.

Alas! he was too old for this,
For that he had no training,
And military fame there seemed
No chance of his attaining.
He sent ten guineas to a fund
To help where help was needed,
But still his heart was sore; for work
More personal he pleaded.

Then on a happy day he saw
A plan to help the nation—
Let open spaces be employed
For useful cultivation.
John Smith surveyed his garden o'er—
He had no other "spaces"—
Said he: "It's all that I can give;
I'll put it through its paces."

He pulled up all his dahlias,
Geraniums and pansies,
His asters and chrysanthemums
(Which were his special fancies),
He dug it, trenched, manured it well
With patent fertilizer;
And studied up rotation crops
Till none than he was wiser.

He planted beet and cauliflower
And cabbage, kale (the curly),
Some parsnips, carrots, Brussels sprouts,
And greens, both late and early.
Potatoes, spinach, artichokes,
And onions in great number,
A corner of some useful herbs,
Some salad and cucumber.

He weeded, hoed and watered it,
In wet or sunny weather,
Of rheumatism never thought,
And grew as tough as leather.
And if his back and shoulders ached,
He spurred himself with cheers
And dug to "Rule, Britannia" or
"The British Grenadiers."

Great armies and great navies met
And filled the world with thunder,
And Empires swayed and nations fought
And kingdoms fell asunder.
The noise of battle only served
To make him work the harder,
To give his share in case of need
Towards the nation's larder.

* * *

All honor to John Smith, Esquire!
His work, no doubt, is humble;
But everything he can he does,
And does without a grumble.
Let those who feel inclined to smile
Reflectively inquire
If they are doing all they can,
As does John Smith, Esquire.

E. BAKER, in London Spectator.

THE BRAVERY OF THE BRITON

(Pearson's Weekly.)

In the chapel at Glenalmond School, in Perthshire, Scotland, there is a marble slab with this stirring story recorded upon it:—

There was once in the school a pupil named Alexander Cumine Russell, who became an officer in the 74th Highlanders when only a lad of seventeen. In connection with the memorable loss of the Birkenhead he won immortal glory. The troopship struck upon a rock; the soldiers were formed in ranks upon the deck to die; the women and children were being saved in boats.

Russell was ordered into one of the boats to command it, and a little way off he watched with dimmed eyes the doomed ship. When she went down he saw creatures of the deep contending for his beloved comrades. Then he saw a sailor's form rise up close to the boat and a hand strive to grasp the side.

A woman in the craft called out in agony: "Save him! Oh, save him, sir! He is my husband," but there was no room for another, and the boat was labering heavily as it was. Russell looked at the woman and then at her children, then at those beseeching eyes in the deep, and, rising in the stern, he plunged into the water and helped the sailor into what had been his own place. Then, amid a chorus of "God bless you" from every one in the boat, the brave young officer turned to meet his death.

AMUSEMENTS

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